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## TITANIC COLLAPSIBLE BOAT WAS PICKED UP. Three Bodies Found Upon It Buried at Sea.

New York, May 15.—A message received here today by the White Star line from the steamer Oceanic, en route to this port, reported the picking up by the liner of a collapsible boat from the sunken Titanic, containing three bodies. The boat was found according to the message on May 13 in latitude 38° 58' north, longitude 47° 01' west.

The message from the Oceanic reads: "May 13, latitude 38° 58' (39° 58') north, longitude 47° 01' west, picked up collapsible boat containing three bodies. Committed them to deep. One apparently Thomas Beattie, passenger; one sailor, one fireman, both unidentified; also coat with letters in addressed Richard N. Williams; one cane, Duane Williams. A ring also in boat, inscription 'Edward and Gerda.' (Signed) 'COMMANDER'."

The collapsible boat referred to in the message it was stated at the White Star office here is the one mentioned by Officer Lowe in his testimony before the senate committee, from which he took into his boat twenty men and one woman, leaving on board three dead bodies.

## FOUND GUILTY OF PLANTING DYNAMITE. Lawrence Man Convicted as Seeking to Discredit Strikers.

Salem, Mass., May 15.—John J. Breen, prominent citizen of Lawrence, was found guilty on one of the three counts of an indictment in which he was charged with planting dynamite during the textile strike in that city, by a jury in the superior court today. Sentence has not been imposed.

Breen is a member of the school committee in Lawrence. The count on which Breen was found guilty charged that he intended to injure the strikers in the conduct of their strike.

### OBITUARY.

Clifford S. Walton.  
Washington, May 15.—Clifford S. Walton, an international lawyer, author and soldier, consul general for Paraguay in this country for several years and graduate of West Point, died at his home here today after a short illness of bronchial pneumonia, at the age of 51.

Sitting on the Edge of His Bed and gazing at the photograph of his dead wife, Andrew Benson, a former member of the Brooklyn city council, shot and killed himself yesterday.

## Denounced Boland As A "Cut-throat"

Star Witness at The Investigation of Charges Against Judge Archbald Creates Sensation By Attacking Author of The Charges—Believes That Boland Took Advantage of Him While He Was Under the Influence of Liquor.

Washington, May 15.—Edward J. Williams of Scranton, Pa., chief witness so far in the house judiciary committee's investigation of an alleged transaction between Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court and the Erie Railroad, furnished a sensation at today's hearing when he denounced William P. Boland, also of Scranton, and author of the charges against the judge as a "traitor, a cut-throat and a dangerous man."

**Accusation of "Doping" Lawyer.**  
While Williams hotly denounced Boland, who sat within arms length, Williams also charged him with once having "doped" a lawyer in Scranton to get certain information. By the time the air was over Williams had further complicated his testimony. He repudiated a letter signed by him and sent to Vice President Conn. of the Laurel line, who contracted to buy the Katydid outfit bank from Williams and Archbald after they had secured an option upon it from the Erie.

**Williams Never Saw Letter.**  
A photograph of the letter is in possession of the department of justice but Conn testified it was never out of his possession and that he was not a party to photographing it. A reference in the letter "to a party with whom you have been dealing" was construed to mean Judge Archbald. Attorney Worthington for the judge sought to bring out an inference that Boland inspired the letter and he photographed it before it was sent to Conn.

**Identified His Signature.**  
"Is that your signature?" asked Chairman Clayton.  
"It looks like my signature, but I don't know how it got there," said Williams.

"Do you recollect, Mr. Williams, that you are under oath and might be punished for false swearing?" asked Representative McCoy of New Jersey.

"Yes, I know that," answered Williams.  
**Denounces Boland.**  
"But that man—" here witness pointed to W. P. Boland, who sat behind him—"that man! I don't know what he might have done. He told me lots of things he'd done to others."

"Who do you mean has done things to others?"  
"I mean W. P. Boland there," Williams replied pointing again to the author of the charges against the judge.

"If you did not dictate this letter, who do you think did dictate it?"  
"Maybe Judge Archbald dictated it," said Williams. "I have not any idea."

**"Doping" of Scranton Lawyer.**  
"You admitted here the other day that you took another letter from Judge Archbald to Mr. Conn to W. P. Boland and let him photograph it, didn't you?" continued Mr. Worthington.

"I didn't know he was going to photograph the letter," said Williams.  
"You said a while ago that Boland had told you that he had done things to others. What did you mean?"

"Why, he hoped a lawyer in Scranton to get some information out of him," said Williams.  
**Used Liquor to Get Information.**  
"Did he tell you that?" asked Worthington.

"Yes, Boland told me that he gave him liquor in order to get information out of him. William Fitzgerald is the man. Mr. Martin, who sits beside you, knows him. Mr. Brice of Scranton knows him too."

These two latter men are Judge Archbald's associate counsel in the case.

"Do you think it possible that you might have been under the influence of liquor when you signed this letter to Conn?"

**A Traitor and Cut-Throat.**  
"Yes, it's possible," Williams answered. "Boland might have taken advantage of me. He's that kind of a man, according to his words to me. He told me about copying all these letters after I had been before the attorney general. He said 'You didn't know what I was doing, you were as innocent as a child.' It was too. I did not know what Boland was doing, because he's a traitor, a cutthroat, a dangerous man."

"Were you drunk the day you took the letters to Boland?" Representative Sterling asked.  
"I don't think so."

**Archbald Told Him to Tell Truth.**  
"Did you talk to Judge Archbald after you were subpoenaed about this case?" asked Chairman Clayton.  
"Yes, sir, and all Judge Archbald told me was to tell the whole truth; to tell all I knew about it."

"Did you ever tell a reporter in Scranton that you would clear Judge Archbald by your testimony here?"  
"Yes, I did, I said the whole truth would come out and would not hurt him."

Conn probably will continue tomorrow.

## COST OF LIVING GOES UP 10 PER CENT. A YEAR. Statistics Show an Increase of 9.7 Per Cent. in Twelve Months.

New York, May 15.—Figures compiled by Bradstreet's show that the cost of living has advanced nearly 10 per cent. in the last year, from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912. Prices of commodities generally have reached the highest point since the commercial agencies have been keeping tab. Not only have live stock, provisions and breadstuffs become more costly, but building materials, textiles, coal and other essentials have been climbing.

The agency has reported that the figure for May 1 last exceeds any previous figure during the 20 years, showing a rise in prices of 9.7 per cent. since May 1, 1911, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. since April of this year. Says Bradstreet's Journal:  
Comparison with May 1, 1909, reveals an increase of 11.7 per cent. while contrast with the like date in 1908, when quotations were suffering from the effects of economic depression, displays an advance of 16.4 per cent. Subsequently, on June 1, 1909, our index number fell to the low point of recent years. In other words, to 77.227. Going back to 1907, a year of relatively dear commodities, we find that the index number as of May 1 registered a total of \$5,955, on which basis the current level indicates a rise of 3.7 per cent. It also shows an advance of 11.8 per cent. over May 1, 1906, of 16.3 per cent. over the same date in 1905, and of 16.8 per cent. over May 1, 1904.

It is shown that 11 of the 13 groups of commodities moved upward during a month's time; that only one (fruits) receded, while but one (chemicals and drugs) remained unchanged. It will be noted that breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous articles all advanced. Increased prices for provisions became general, though eggs, an important article in this group, receded. Textile reasons for dearer textiles, as for hides and leather, are

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comprehended in one phase—better demand. Coal and coke went up owing to the enhanced cost of anthracite coal, and the rise in oil was due to dearer linseed oil, crude petroleum and cottonseed oil, the increase in the latter being most noteworthy; and significantly enough refined petroleum did not rise. Metals advanced principally because of the high price of tin.

The increased cost of window glass, attributed to higher wages, explains the advance in the cost of building materials, while the upward movement of miscellaneous products was brought about by a further increase in the price of hay, a record—\$33 a ton—for recent years having been touched. Eleven groups reflect advances over May 1, 1911, the two declining being oils and naval stores. As compared with January 1, 1910, the previous high point, nine groups display gains; the ones indicating losses being hides and leather, textiles, naval stores and building materials.

The advance in prices during the last year is set out in this table:  
May, 1911 ..... \$4,588  
May, 1912 ..... \$5,024  
July, 1911 ..... \$4,995  
August, 1911 ..... \$4,568  
September, 1911 ..... \$3,819  
October, 1911 ..... \$3,805  
November, 1911 ..... \$3,822  
December, 1911 ..... \$3,824  
January, 1912 ..... \$3,848  
February, 1912 ..... \$3,978  
March, 1912 ..... \$3,919  
April, 1912 ..... \$3,978  
May, 1912 ..... \$5,024

## DANGEROUS COMPETITION OF THE STEEL TRUST

Tennessee Company Could Make Steel Cheaper Than Other Concern.

New York, May 15.—In taking the testimony of John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel company, today, the government lawyers in the suit to dissolve the United States Steel corporation under the Sherman anti-trust act laid the foundation of evidence by which they hope to prove that the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the corporation during the financial panic of 1907 was illegal.

## Roosevelt Was Deceived.

The government contends that to acquire the company the steel corporation took advantage of the financial difficulties of the banking firm of Moore & Schley, large holders of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, and that when President Roosevelt was induced by Judge Gary and W. C. Clegg to place the seal of his approval upon the transaction on the ground that it was the only way in which the firm could be saved from ruin and the panic was checked, the president was deceived as to the real object of the corporation.

## Could Make Steel Cheaper Than Other Concerns.

Mr. Topping, who was chairman of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company at the time it was taken over, afforded testimony setting forth the value of the company's properties at Birmingham, Ala., and what facilities the company possessed for the manufacture of steel and pig iron that would make it a dangerous competitor of the corporation. He said that its ore and coal holdings exceeded those of any other steel company except those of the United States Steel corporation; that owing to the character of the ore and the proximity of the furnaces to the mines it could manufacture steel cheaper than any concern in the United States at that time; that it was preparing to invade the export market, and that it was practically the only concern equipped to manufacture open hearth rails, now in general use.

## Could Overcome Freight Charges in Cost of Production.

While much that Mr. Topping testified to was a repetition of what he told the Stanley steel investigating committee last summer, he added some interesting information to the government's case. The corporation, though it admitted that the Tennessee Coal and Iron company was able to produce pig iron cheaper than the northern furnaces, maintained that owing to the high freight rates the company could not successfully compete in the northern markets and was an unimportant competitor.

"Could you put a ton of pig iron in Cincinnati as cheaply as concerns in Pittsburgh and Chicago could?" asked Judge Dickinson of counsel for the government.  
"Yes, we could save enough on the cost of production to overcome the freight rate charges," replied Mr. Topping.

## SAYS CALIFORNIAN WAS QUITE NEAR THE TITANIC.

Third Officer Grove Testifies at British Inquiry.

London, May 15.—At least one officer of the Leivard liner Californian firmly believes that that vessel was in the vicinity of the Titanic on the night she went down, though he did not know it, actually saw her sink as the lights of the vessel they were watching disappeared.  
Charles Grove, the third officer of the Californian, the man in question,

so testified in the course of today's board of trade inquiry. His fellow officers disagree with him, but from the remarks of Lord Mersey, the president of the inquiry, he concurs in the belief of Grove.

Evans, the wireless operator on the Californian, also testified today that he told the captain on the night of the disaster that he believed the Titanic was near the Californian, judging from the strength of her signals.  
The commission concluded the evidence of the officers of the Californian and then examined the captain and the wireless operator of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamer Mount Temple. The telegrapher reconstructed the story of the sinking of the Titanic from the messages he heard passing between the doomed vessel and other steamers.

## STANDING OF CANDIDATES.

Taft Has 498 Delegates, Roosevelt 334—Clark Has 29, Wilson 127.

Washington, May 15.—The standing of the presidential candidates received at their respective headquarters, not including the California primaries, was as follows:

Delegates in convention	1,078
Necessary to choose	540
Instructed for Taft	498
Instructed for Roosevelt	334
Instructed for Clark	29
Instructed for Wilson	127
Instructed for Underwood	84
Instructed for Marshall	50
Instructed for Baldwin	14
Instructed for Burke	10
Instructed for Harmon	4

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It has always been and will be always our policy to maintain prices that will give every customer benefit of our low cost of running this store.

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## A COMPLETE JINGLE

(As an example only)

The Wiedersheim Kids were tucked up in bed,  
Then whispered to mamma, 'Twas this that they said:  
'Tomorrow for breakfast, (this will be our dream)  
We get some Post Toasties with sugar and cream.'

Sign here—

Name .....

Date .....

Street and No. ....

City .....

## FINISH THIS JINGLE

Out of bed hopped the kids, the clock had struck eight,  
Soon the school bell would ring and they shouldn't be late,  
"For you kids to be tardy, Mother said 'twouldn't do,  
(Fill in this line, mentioning Toasties, and write plainly.)

Use of above form of answer is suggested but not required.

Address and mail your Jingles to

Jingle Dept. 555, POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

We will buy 50 Post Toasties Jingles, acceptable for use in a Jingle Book, received during May, 1912, at \$20.00 each.

Only the Jingles we pay for will be used.

There will be 50 Jingles purchased and the names and addresses of the writers will be printed and mailed to each enquirer who sends us a 1c stamped and addressed envelope for return.

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Or, write an original Post Toasties Jingle of not less than 4 lines, any line of which must contain "Post Toasties" or "Toasties."

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